BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... J. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1860. NO. 42.

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Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 Courtlandt St., *Up Stairs*, New York.
D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 21ly—33-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., New York.
May 17, 1860 —3*-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, Princess Street, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 Market Street.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
Corner Princess and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 32 North Water Street.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 Wilmington, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, Naphtali Ezekiel, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezekiel of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. FZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

This which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Precaution* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is a invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection the remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or elude them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished, and his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the dressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; J. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eo1y

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

For Sale and to Let.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.

The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.

There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.

There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.

The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.

I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 40-6w*
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,
April 28, 1860 With the Will Annexed.

Also, at the same place and upon the same terms, on the 25th of May next, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c.
G. F. WALKER.
P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.
April 28th, 1860 36-ts

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:

Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34-3m B. P. MELVIN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.
J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, or wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.

Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.

All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m*

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
Aug. 13, 1859. B. FRENCH, Proprietor. 50-1y

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1860.

George W. Goodson, Adm'r of John H. Whitfield, dec'd, vs. George Outlaw and Isaac K. Whitfield. } Original Bill.

IT APPEARS to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac K. Whitfield, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in some newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said Isaac K. Whitfield, that unless he appears at our next Court of Equity, to be held for Duplin, on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. Witness my hand officially, 26th day of May, A. D. 1860.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
May 31, 1860. [40 6w—Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. P. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.

Maurice Wise, vs. Joseph Rose and James Crawford. } O. B.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Crawford, the defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in said State, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 38-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1860.

J. R. Beaman, Adm'r of Joseph J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sr., and others, vs. J. B. and M. W. Cox, Ex'rs of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others. } O. B.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses C. Pemberton, James T. Pemberton, Susan Ann Pemberton, Sarah Josephine Pemberton, and Mary Frances Cannon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Clinton, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1860, and 84th year of American Independence.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
May 17, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 38-6w

Schools.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL.
MEBANESVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
THIS SCHOOL is situated in a moral and healthy neighborhood, one mile from Mebaneville Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad.
The Principal boards his pupils in his own family; he being convinced that the teacher, standing in the relation of parent, can more successfully discharge the duties of that relation when he has his pupils under his constant supervision.
The course of instruction is preparatory to the University and other first-class Colleges. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, beginning respectively about the middle of JANUARY and JULY.
TERMS:—Per session, for Board and Tuition, $100 in advance.
REFERENCES:—Faculty of the University: W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.
WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.
May 22, 1860 39 4t*

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS' SELECT SCHOOL.
OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUGUST 29th. Room for several new Scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred.
May 10th, 1860. 37 6t

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.
Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.
Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.
We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.
Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Botetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Lepebore, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,
ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.
March 29.—31-3m.*

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tf8

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st inst., a negro man named PETER, between 25 and 30 years of age, copper-colored, stout built, about six feet high and likely.

Said boy is probably lurking about the town of Wilmington, or on the Sound, or he may attempt to make his way to Raleigh, where he has relations. The above reward will be given on his return to me, or his lodgment in any Jail so I can get him.
N. F. NIXON.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., N. C., June 7. 41-tf

$25 REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery of my boy SOLOMON, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. He left my premises near White Hall on Tuesday morning last. Solomon is about 27 years old, dark complexion, has thick lips, looks grum when not talking; has a scar on the left hand, between the thumb and fore finger, has a full head of hair, is about five feet, 10 or 11 inches high. It is possible that the said boy will endeavor to make

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

Messrs. Pool and Ellis will address the people at the places and times named below. Speaking will commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Winston, Forsyth,	Wednesday,	June 13.
Yadkinville, Yadkin,	Thursday,	do 14.
Dobson, Surry,	Friday,	do 15.
Gap Civil, Alleghany,	Saturday,	do 16.
Jefferson, Ashe,	Monday,	do 18.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes,	Wednesday,	do 20.
Lenoir, Caldwell,	Friday,	do 22.
Morganton, Burke,	Saturday,	do 23.
Marion, McDowell,	Monday,	do 25.

☞ The Regular Democratic State Conventions which have been held in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia, have endorsed the action of these delegates from said States respectively to the Charleston Convention, have accredited them to the Convention to be held this week in Richmond, but have requested such Richmond delegates also to defer any final action until after the adjournment of the Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 18th, to which last named Convention they are also accredited or re-accredited with full powers, etc.

☞ Francis P. Blair, Jr., has been admitted as the member of Congress from the St. Louis district of Missouri, and Mr. Barrett, the sitting member, has been outstead to make room for him. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat—Mr. Blair is a Black Republican—that explains the whole matter.

At the election held last Fall, Mr. Barrett had a clear majority of over six hundred votes, yet such were the swearing resources of the Black Republicans of that City that they swore every one of these six hundred away, and their committee on elections pretended to believe them, and so Barrett was ousted with the assistance of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and the *Hon.* — Anderson, of Kentucky, both good friends of Bell and Everett. What do our Southern friends think of the "Constitutional Union Party?" Wonder if Messrs. Badger and Bell have arranged their little issue of veracity yet? Will Mr. Badger explain to-morrow night.

NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* tells the truth about that State when he says:—"No man nominated at Baltimore can carry the State of New York unless he is cordially and actively supported by Fernando Wood and the hard shell Democracy." We have known that all along. No man can hope for success at the North—we mean, of course, no Democrat, who is *not* so supported. Will Mr. Douglas be cordially supported by the hard shell Democracy? He *may* be, but we doubt it very much. Who does not doubt it?

Going North.

Our attention has been called to the fact that a number of our colored population, free either by law or in fact, are in the habit of slipping off North during the summer, say to New York, Boston, or elsewhere, where they are free to associate with, and no doubt do associate with, any class of characters and opinions, imbibing notions of the crudest character, and forming a convenient medium through which the abolitionists of the North can communicate such notions to the otherwise contented and comfortable servants of the South.

This thing is worthy of public attention. It is said to be rapidly growing into a danger and a nuisance—one that requires abatement and reform. We, ourselves, know less of the matter than others, but it strikes us that there is reason for the complaint made. We think it will prove to be an injury all round.

TALL TROTTING.—Flora Temple and George N. Patchen, the latter a new competitor, had a trotting race on the 6th inst., over the Union Course, in the vicinity of New York. The first heat was made in 2m. 21s., being the shortest time on record. It is said that Flora made a heat at Kalamooza, Michigan, in 2m. 19¾s., but that track was short, and the time doubtful. The shortest reliable time previously made on a full length track was 2m. 22½s.

Flora won the first heat barely by a head. On the second heat the driver of Flora, who had the track, forced Patchen out of the direct track when coming down the home stretch. Flora won the second heat by a third of a length, and on the third heat Flora's friends made such a row that they broke up the opposing horse. They are to try it over. Patchen is the most formidable competitor the yet unvanquished Flora has had to contend with, and it is by no means improbable that he may beat her yet.

Five Years in China.

With some account of the Great Rebellion, and a description of St. Helena, by Charles Taylor, M. D., (formerly Missionary to China) corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Nashville, Tenn., J. B. McFerrin, publisher, 1860.

This is a neatly printed octavo volume of 413 pages, and gives an interesting description of the cities, manners, habits, customs and so forth of the people of China, the author having resided in that country five years as a missionary. Just at this time, when every body is talking China, the book is perhaps more interesting than it would have been, had it appeared at an earlier period. It is for sale at Kelley's, Market Street.

☞ We are requested by the administrator, to state that the sale of the Colley Lands, of the estate of Charles Henry, dec'd, advertised to take place at Lillington, the 16th inst., is postponed until the 12th of July at the Colley Mills.

☞ We learn that W. S. Devane, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the young ladies of the Clinton Female Institute, on the 28th day of this month.

COURT WEEK.—The June term of the County Court for New Hanover County commences its session to-day, James T. Miller, Esq., the Chairman of the Court, presiding. We have not heard of any case of public importance likely to come before the Court.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

☞ The wrecked steamer Kate McLaurin was brought down the river on Saturday evening, and now lies at Mr. Cassidey's railway, where she is to be overhauled and repaired. It will be recollected that her boiler exploded on the morning of the 29th ult., an account of which we gave on the 31st ult.

Appointments.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow-citizens of the First Congressional District, on the subject of *ad valorem taxation* as follows:

Murfreesboro',	Tuesday,	June 26.
Windsor,	Thursday,	" 28.
Plymouth,	Friday,	" 29.
Edenton,	Saturday,	" 30.
Hertford,	Monday,	July 2.
Elizabeth City,	Tuesday,	" 3.

STATE STOCKS.—Large sales of N. C. Bonds in New York on Thursday at 99. Virginia 93½.

For the Journal.

New Hanover Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Delegates to the Democratic County Convention assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., when Col. Wm. S. Larkins was called to the Chair, and W. C. Fergus requested to act as Secretary.

The roll of Delegates was then called, when the following gentlemen responded:

Wilmington, Upper District—John Dawson, J C Heyer, J M Stevenson. *Lower District*—P W Fanning, W C Fergus, Moody B Smith.
Masonboro'—Sam'l N Cannon.
Federal Point—Jos G Pickett.
Middle Sound—Dr A F Newkirk, D S Sanders J M Foy.
Topsail Sound—A J Westbrook, D R Gornto.
Holly Shelter—Amos Rochell, David Williams.
South Washington—S T Newton, E D Pigford, Lott Croom.
Upper Black River—Wm. Robinson, T C Fennell, James Kerr.
Lower Black River—J L Moore, James Moore, Calvin Hynes.
Piney Woods—W A Lamb, I T Bland, John Murphy.
Cainhuck—J W Pridgen, F Corbett, W F Pridgen.
Long Creek—W S Larkins, E L Miller, James Garrason.
Rocky Point—W M Walker, W J Hand, R L Bordeaux.

The roll call having been finished, the chairman announced the Convention duly organized and ready for business.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to ballot for candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next House of Commons.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That each delegate should cast one vote, and that a majority of the votes cast should elect.

On motion, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Jno Dawson, and Wm M Walker were appointed tellers to receive the votes.

The Convention thereupon proceeded to ballot, when Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared nominated.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for Senator. Eli W. Hall, Esq., having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for the Senate.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Moody B. Smith, Esq., Dr. A. F. Newkirk and W. M. Walker, Esq. were appointed to notify the gentlemen of their nominations, and solicit their acceptance.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered the Chairman and Secretary for their efficient services.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Wilmington Journal.

W. S. LARKINS, Chairman.
W. C. FERGUS, Secretary.

For the Journal.

The Pic Nic.

This term seems to have been invented to identify a peculiar kind of social party, assembled under groves and by the side of streams, where the manners of those composing it, like its locality, is free and unconstrained. The ceremony of invitation even is dispensed with in its usual form, and no other welcome is necessary than a simple intimation of time and place. In an assemblage of self-constituted guests such as this, it is natural for every one to feel that part of the day's amusement devolves on himself, and hence, the uniform good humor and civil manners. How the application of such a peculiar name to this kind of party was first made is hard to ascertain, but like many other words it has now the sanction of custom, and however inappropriate its derivative meaning (if it has any,) may have been to its present use, it is now fairly incorporated in our language.—But not to embarrass this well known term with more useless speculations of its origin, and to give those (if any there be,) who have never been at such a party, a better idea of its character than a hundred other definitions would, we will give some account of one at which we had the honor of being present on the 7th inst.

This party to which we allude was made in Duplin county, in that most beautiful and fertile part of it which lies on Goshen. Every one who has passed over the Wilmington & Weldon Road through this county must have admired a large and beautiful oak grove through which he passed immediately on the West side of Goshen Swamp. From its adaptedness for beauty and convenience this place was chosen as the scene of the party. At an early hour we were at the place above mentioned, and found extensive preparation for the large crowd which was expected, and which very soon began to appear. The weather was delightful, a thunder shower having fallen the preceding evening gave the air that peculiar buoyancy which contributes as much to good looks as to good feelings. Social groups were scattered here and there discoursing upon various matters of interest; the old folks the concerns of home, the cotton and corn, and the young folks matters away from home, that related neither to cotton nor corn. This was soon arrested, however, by the announcement that the *band* had arrived, which was confirmed by the appearance of old Frank's well known form upon the stage.

This distinguished individual is so well known, that a description is unnecessary; and if it were otherwise, the artist, to fairly represent old Frank, must be more skilled in delineation than we are. To say that he is handsome, would not be strictly true, and still, when he is so living full of music that his features follow the changes of his tune, it is fair to say that he looks very "becoming." So far as nose, hair and complexion go to establish genealogy, his greatest admirers must acknowledge him an African; but, so far as politeness, and an anxiety to please, establishes one's title to respectability, all will admit that Frank Johnson approximates more closely to the dignity of a gentleman than many whose complexions are lighter.

The dancing now commenced in good earnest, and both dancers and musicians seemed in "the spirit." Those who could not dance, amused themselves listening to the most delightful music, and admiring the perfect grace displayed by the dancers. This, however entertaining at first, would have grown tiresome at length; but just as old Frank's fiddle screeched out the fourth time, "take your seats, ladies," the managers announced that dinner was ready. On the way to the table, we met two of the candidates of the county—Dr. Dickson, for the Senate, and Sheriff Carr, before the people for re-election. Both seemed in the finest spirits; one of them remarked that it was the best time he had seen, for, with such music, and in sight of such a table, gentlemen could hardly say *no*. We wanted to ask Lewis if ladies' answers were influenced by such circumstances. It would be superfluous to remark on the quality or variety of dishes set before us, and Paul's advice in such matters being so convenient, was uniformly adopted. After a hearty dinner, at which many witty things were said, the young folks re-arranged themselves for another hop, while the old 'uns strolled through the grove. Thus was the interest of the party kept up till the afternoon was wearing away. S.

For the Journal.

A Plain Treatise

On the Teeth, Their Preservation, and various subjects connected with the Practice of Dentistry; with Advice to Parents, &c. By Archibald Small, D. D. S. Wilmington, N. C., Fulton & Price, Steam Power Press Printers, 1860.

We hail with approbation every honorable effort to popularize the truths of established science, and cordially despise the miserable clap-trap humbugs of the day that falsely pass as science. And upon no subject, save and except that of medical practice, is so much quackery and meanness practiced upon the public, as in the matter of Dental practice. The public mind needs to be enlightened on the importance of Dental science. The public need instruction in regard to the important part played by the teeth in human health and happiness. Were there more light of this sort shed abroad in the community, it would in a corresponding degree promote public health and comfort; Dentists of character and skill would be more duly appreciated, and the swarms of humbug Dentists that infest every community almost, would be consigned to that ignominy they deserve. North Carolina has been cursed by these swarms of Dental empirics. They have brought Dentistry into disrepute.—Men, calling themselves Dentists, but possessed of neither moral character, nor mental capacity, nor mechanical skill, have been too long patronized and sustained in our honest old State. The people are too prone to forget, that neither a Physician nor Dentist should be allowed to practice in any family, unless he is a gentleman in the first place, and in the next place is backed by scientific attainments and practical skill.

The author of this little work is both a gentleman and a good Dentist. He resides in Wilmington—is a graduate of the Baltimore Dental College, and his writings show a laudable devotion to his profession, and an elevated professional pride. It is the first North Carolina Treatise we remember to have seen on Dentistry, and the community should encourage all such legitimate attempts to build up a Dental literature in the State. It is a modest little work, comprising forty-two pages in pamphlet form, and intended for popular reading. It treats in a brief and easy way of those every-day practical questions relative to the teeth, their irregularities, decay, extraction, filling, &c., and to mechanical Dentistry, pivot teeth, artificial teeth, plating, &c. Dr. Small makes interesting statements in regard to "Popular Errors" in Dentistry, and alludes in truthful terms to the outrageous impositions of dental charlatans that are preying so numerously upon the public favor and public credulity. He also gives valuable advice to parents about the teeth of their children.

The author's views in respect to the use of chloroform and ether, in dental operations, will be regarded as orthodox by the Medical Profession generally. The time *has* been when their use in such simple operations met with more favor than now; but experience in the use of these important agents condemns their employment in simply extracting teeth. In Surgery they are one of the great boons of modern times, as Dr. Small admits, while objecting to their use in his own profession.

If the Doctor over-estimates the influence upon the human system of bad teeth, compared to other causes of disease, it may be attributed to fondness for his profession. For instance, we cannot agree with him when he endorses Dr. Shepherd, (a dentist,) as saying that there is often more poison generated in an unsound tooth in twenty-four hours than an individual would inhale from the atmosphere, in ordinary low countries, in twelve months. MEDICUS.

June, 1860.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on Thursday last. The condition of the Bank was found very satisfactory, and authorizes the expectation that the semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. will be continued. The Bank has been in operation five years, has never lost a dollar by bad debts, and has accumulated (after paying the approaching July dividend) a surplus fund of upwards of $50,000.

Messrs. John D. Williams, H. Lilly, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Alex. Johnson, Jr. and Wm. McLaurin were re-elected Directors, and the Board has re-appointed the old officers, viz: Jno. D. Williams, President; J. W. Sandford, Cashier; Wm. Warden, Teller; and Jas. McGilvary, Discount Clerk.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—*Washington June* 11.—The Front street Theatre has been engaged for the sitting of the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Cushing has already decided to admit the regular Delegations, but the Douglas men will, it is said, over-rule him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1860.

SENATE—Business unimportant. The House was in session all last night on the Missouri contested election case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1860.

SENATE.—The Senate yesterday concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 18th.

HOUSE.—The House adjourned after a twenty-five hours' session—doing nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1860.

The Senate passed forty private bills yesterday.

The House unseated Barret, Democrat, and admitted Blair, Republican, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate amended the Civil Appropriation Bill. The House passed the Fortification Bill.—The Naval Appropriation Bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 13th, 1860.

The Senate passed the Civil Appropriation Bill; amended and passed the House Pacific Telegraph Bill.

The House passed the Light House and Naval Appropriation Bills.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 7th, 1860.

The Steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 25th ult. has arrived.

It is reported that Garibaldi had entered Palermo with upwards of 9,000 men, and had proclaimed himself dictator of Sicily, but Neapolitan dispatches of the 22d and 23d say he was twice repulsed and driven from his position.

It is reported that the French Ambassador made an alarming speech to the Sultan of Turkey.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 25th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, Middling and lower qualities have declined ⅛d to 3-16d. Holders are pressing on the market. Fair and good middlings are generally unchanged. Market closed very dull. Fair Uplands 7¼d; Middling Uplands 6⅞. Stock on hand 1,200,000 bales, of which 900,000 bales are American. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn very dull.

Provisions are dull.

Sugar dull.

Coffee dull and all qualities slightly declined.

Rice dull—Carolina 24s. 6d. a 25s.

Rosin steady at 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d.

Consols for money closed at 95⅛ a 95¼.

LONDON, *May* 25, 1860.—The Tea market is slightly dearer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., June 11th, 1860.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 30th ult, *via* Londonderry, with dates to the 31st, arrived off this place yesterday.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is contradictory. All but the Neopolitan dispatches coincide that Garibaldi had entered Palermo.

LIVERPOOL, May 31st, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of three days reached 13,000 bales.—Market closed dull, and lower qualities irregular. Flour steady. Corn active with more demand. Provisions steady. Rosin firm at 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. 6d. a 34s. 9d. Rice quiet. Consols closed at 94¾ a 95.

THE JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1860.

The Japanese left for Baltimore this morning.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1860.

By an arrival here we have Vera Cruz dates to the 30th ult.

The Jacker Company in the City of Mexico, prominent supporters of Miramon's government, have failed for four million four hundred thousand dollars. Gabriae loses a fortune by them. Gen. Uraga with 12,000 men, surrendered to Miramon, who were unable to escape.

Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister to Mexico, was sick.

ASSASSINATED.

ST. JOSEPH'S June 10th, 1860.

The Poney Express has arrived at this place, and reports that the Tycoon of Japan has been assassinated.

ASSASSINATION OF THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1860.

The details by the Overland mail strengthens the belief in the report of the assassination of the Tycoon of Japan.

THE JAPAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1860.

Letters from Japan of the 22d March, make no mention of the assassination of the Tycoon. The report is believed to be untrue.

DEATH OF QUARTER MASTER JESUP.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 11th, 1860.

Tbos. S. Jesup, Quarter Master General of the U. S. Army, died last Saturday night of paralysis.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., June 12th, 1860.

The Convention met at noon yesterday All the seceding States were represented. The Convention was temporarily organized, and committees on permanent organization and credentials were appointed. When the roll of States was called New York responded, but it appears the delegates from that State were not regularly appointed and endorsed. They will, therefore, probably not be admitted. The Convention will probably adjourn to-day, to attend the adjourned Convention of the Democratic party at Baltimore next Monday, except the Florida delegates, who are instructed not to do so.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION—Yesterday.

RICHMOND, VA., June 13th, 1860.

John Erwin, of Georgia, was selected permanent President. Resolutions were adopted in effect, that as all the delegates were appointed on the basis of the majority resolutions adopted at Charleston, it is unnecessary to take any action on the platform. Also, that when the Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on the 21st of June, inst. The Convention then adjourned to wait the action of the Baltimore Convention.

FROM HAVANA.

An arrival at New York from Havana states that an American schooner with four hundred negroes on board had been captured and taken to Key West.

NEW YORK, June 13th, 1860.

The Steamship Parkersburg, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at this port last evening.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton has a declining tendency. Flour declined 5c.; Southern $5 75 a $6 00. Wheat declined 2 a 3c. per bushel. Corn quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull at 42½ a 44½c. Rosin steady at $1 52½ a $1 55. Rice steady at 4¼ a 4⅝c.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court commenced its summer term in this city on Monday last—Present, Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice, and W. H. Battle and Matthias E. Manly, Associate Justices. A class of fourteen young gentlemen applied for a license to practice law in the County Courts of the State, and after a rigid examination, they were all admitted to the bar. We append their names:

J B Lowrie, Charlotte.
J W Gidney, Shelby, N. C.
B B B Houston, Catawba Co.
A J Harrison, Leesburg, Caswell Co.
J H Jernigan, Hertford Co.
Geo B Barnes, Northampton Co.
R W Nixon, New Hanover.
Jno C Gilmer, Surry Co.
A S Fraley, Statesville.
Jno T Cook, Warrenton.
I S Robins, Randolph Co.
H E Stilley, Washington, N. C.
A C Avery, Burke Co.
Hugh L Cole, Newbern.—*Bal. Reg.*

Further Foreign Items by the Steamer North Briton.

The steamers Canada and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The steamer Teutonia arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, with her machinery damaged.

The steamers City of Washington and Bohemian arrived out on the 31st ult.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The dispatches received from Italy repeat the assertion that Garibaldi had defeated the royal troops and entered Palermo, but as yet no confirmation of the news had been received.

Several vessels of war had arrived at Palermo.

The Paris Patrie says the insurrection is being organized to such an extent that its definite results are no longer doubtful. The fall of Palermo is inevitable, being only a question of time.

As soon as the insurgents become masters of Palermo Garibaldi will declare Sicily annexed to Italy.

The dispatches from Sicily continue to be contradictory. It is said that the popular rising in Palermo and the bombardment of the city were progressing, and that Garibaldi had entered or was expected to enter the city.

The Neapolitan dispatches claim the defeat of Garibaldi and the flight of the insurgents.

The Sardinian chambers have approved the cession of Savoy.

A Neapolitan dispatch of the 26th says that the insurgents were attacked and routed from their strong position at Garco, which is now occupied by the royal troops. The insurgents suffered heavy losses and were being pursued.

Messina dates of the 22d state that order prevailed there, but an outbreak would surely take place if Garibaldi was successful in entering Palermo, of which no doubt was expressed.

Garibaldi's forces, it was estimated, would be swelled to 40,000 men. The war cry of the insurgents is "no quarter," and in the returns of their engagements the column for wounded is not filled out.

A Naples dispatch of May 28th says the Sicilians are leaving Garibaldi, who was beaten by Piana. Many of his men were killed or taken prisoners, and others were pursued beyond Corsene.

Items from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—The majority of the delegates to the Democratic Constitutional Convention are now here. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are fully represented. Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States will be partially represented. Virginia has only two delegates present as yet. It is supposed that delegates from all the seceding States will be here to-morrow. Mr. Yancey has not yet arrived.

The general impression now is, that after a short session the Convention will adjourn and await the action of the Baltimore Convention. There are very few outsiders here.

A mass meeting was held last night at Metropolitan Hall, which was but slimly attended. Mr. Scott, of Alabama, made a speech, in which he advocated firmness upon the part of those engaged in the Southern movement.

Efforts are making to obtain a pledge from the Virginia delegation that they will withdraw from the Baltimore Convention in case the Southern anti-Douglas delegations are not received. The presumption is that North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland would follow the lead of Virginia in this matter.

From New Mexico and the Plains—Attack by the Indians on Fort Defiance.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 7th.—The New Mexican mails, with dates to the 31st ult., have arrived. The Nevajo Indians had made an attack upon Fort Defiance, a few days before the mail left, and came very near capturing it, as the garrison were not expecting anything of the kind. Fortunately, by some mismanagement on the part of the Indians, their presence was discovered, and after some fighting, they were routed.

Six companies of soldiers are on the Red river, on the look out for Indians.

A passenger who came to Fort Union with the mail, stated that he had orders from Col. Fauntleroy to the troops not to attack the Indians if it could possibly be avoided.

Six companies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst, on a scout, and if they do not receive countermanding orders, they will no doubt drive the Indians from the road, or whip them into submission. The forty dragoons that left the Pawnee Fork some two weeks ago, to attack a band of the Kiowas, returned without finding them.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.—*Albany*, June 8.—John L. Schoolcraft died at 12 o'clock last night. The intelligence has created an unusual gloom over this city, where his many good qualities as a citizen, also virtues as a man, endeared him to all classes.

Senator Seward started from Washington in hopes to meet his friend again in life. He will remain at the funeral.

TERRIBLE STORM, WHIRLWIND, &c.—We had a terrific storm of wind and rain, accompanied by a whirlwind, on Monday night last. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, &c. A whirlwind struck the Gin House of Mr. James L. Battle, near this town, completely demolishing it, and scattering the fragments in every direction.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 9th inst.*

ILLNESS OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.—*Washington, June* 9.—The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, who was announced as one of the speakers at the Ratification Meeting in Camden, N. J., has been suddenly taken quite ill with a fever. Mr. Corwin's health has not been remarkably good for some time.

DEATH OF CAPT. F. O. BYRD.—Capt. Francis Otway Byrd, a distinguished soldier and Virginian, died in Clark county, Va., on the 2d inst. He served in the war of 1812 as a Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, and participated in services and hardships incident to the several campaigns in Canada, and on the Northern borders of the United States, and especially in the memorable campaign on the Niagara, in 1814.

SENATOR SUMNER.—*Washington, June* 10.—From the fact that Senator Sumner has been insulted by a gentleman in this city, who subsequently apologized for the affront, an effort has been made to make political capital from the insignificant affair. The thing is a failure, since that in this matter, as well as in the late speech of the Senator, he is without the sympathy of many of his own party.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, June* 10.—The schr. Red Fox has arrived from Tampico, with dates to the 4th inst. Gen. Uraga, with 9,000 men, captured Guadalajara, which was afterwards re-taken by Gen. Woll, who completely routed the Liberals. Gen. Uraga lost one of his legs by a cannon ball. Gen. Zuloaga had made his escape from Miramon, and declared himself President.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Press.
Destructive Storm in North Carolina.

WELDON, N. C., June 9th, 1860.

Having just reached Weldon, I have but time to say that the place and vicinity was visited yesterday evening by one of the most destructive hurricanes that has ever occurred in this part of the country. The whole of Col. N. M. Long's growing crop of corn and cotton is swept clean and not a solitary stalk left standing on the plantation. Every plantation is seriously injured. The roof of Harper's Hotel was blown off and a large number of trees uprooted in the town and vicinity. Col. J. B. Zollicoffer has but one chimney left to his house, and a tree has fallen three feet through the roof.

The full extent of the damage is yet unknown, but as soon as I learn it I will inform you.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., G. H. Daughtry fell dead while attending to some work near his mill. Col. Daughtry seemed to be in his usual good health and cheerfulness until the minute of his death. The whole community feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss, but hope their loss is his eternal gain, for he was truly kind and affectionate in his family, useful, obliging and lenient to his neighbors.

Spirit of the Age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wednesday afternoon, shortly after the arrival of the New Orleans and St. Louis packet, *New Falls City*, a stranger named *B. Boyd*, who was on his way to Washington, N. C., was landed at the wharf in Memphis. Mr. Boyd, who was apparently in the last stage of consumption, was placed in a hack and ordered to be taken to the hospital, but before the vehicle had proceeded far, his spirit had fled. His effects, consisting of a valise and a small lot of clothing, were taken charge of by the police.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—4 per cent. by the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, and 5 per cent. by the Bank of Yanceyville.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Buckhorn, Robeson County; John S. McDonald, Esq., P. M. The office is on the route from Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, and will be supplied three times a week.

NOT A WIGWAM.—The following dialogue occurred at the Angier House, Cleveland.

Gentlemen from Ohio—That Wigwam at Chicago was a great affair, wasn't it?

Gentlemen from New York—Wigmam be d—d! It was a *Slaughter House.*

Edward Everett in Georgia.

In the year 1841, says the Bainbridge (Ga.) Argus, Wm. Henry Harrison being President, appointed Edward Everett Minister to England. Hon. John McPherson Berrien then being Senator for the State of Georgia, gave his sanction to the appointment. During the same year the Georgia Legislature was assembled. The following joint committee on the state of the Republic was constituted. On the part of the Senate: Messrs. Edward J. Black, of Scriven; Andrew J. Miller, of Richmond; J. M. Smith, of Camden; Bennett Crawford, of Decature; Alex. McDougald, of Muscogee; Peter Cone, of Bulloch; James Render, of Meriwether. On the part of the House: Messrs. John H. Howard, of Muscogee; W. B. Tankesley, of Columbia; M. Grieve, of Baldwin; Abner P. Powers, of Bibb; R. L. Simms, of Newton; Jas. Gray, of Jones; Jno. Robinson, of Jasper. This committee in their report recite in the preamble, with what sincere regret they reviewed the sanction of Judge Berrien; "to the elevation of one so obnoxious to our feelings, and so hostile to our interests, and particularly of an individual who has avowed his abolition principles in their most imposing form, and amplest extent."

Resolution 11th, which refers to the same matter, is as follows:

11. *Resolved*, That the opinions publicly proclaimed by Edward Everett, now Minister to England, of the power and the obligation of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to interdict the slave trade between the States, and to refuse the admission into the Union of any Territory tolerating slavery, are unconstitutional in their character, subversive of the rights of the South, and if carried out, will destroy this Union; and that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, in sustaining for an important appointment an individual holding such obnoxious sentiments, has omitted a proper occasion to give an efficient check to such sentiments, and in so doing has not truly represented the opinions or wishes of the people of Georgia of either political party.

This resolution was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 0, a number of Senators refusing to vote, but not enough to defeat its passage if they had voted against it. In the House, the entire Report was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas, to 41 nays.

The proof of the charges made against Mr. Everett in that resolution, is contained in the following:

In 1839 the following interrogatories were propounded to Mr. Everett by the Hon. Nathaniel Borden, of Massachusetts:

1. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union?

2. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new State, the Constitution of which tolerates domestic slavery.

The following is his reply:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1839.

Dear Sir: On Saturday last I only received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly requesting an early answer.

You are aware that several resolves on the subject of these enquires and their kindred hopes, accompanied by a very able report now introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth, year before last, by a joint committee of the two Houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman.

Those resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature. They appear to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully co-operated in the passage of the resolves, and concurring in the general reasoning by which they are sustained in the powerful report of the chairman of the committee, I respond to both your enquiries in the affirmative.

The first of the three subjects embraced in your enquiry is the only one of them which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on the motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on other motions of the like character introduced to cast off the consideration of this class of petitions.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. NATHANIEL A. BORDEN.

Those "resolves" refered to were a set of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature during the year previous, when Mr. Everett was Governor of the State, and are as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, enforcing any legal or moral restraint on its exercise.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, and the common good alike demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union whose Constitution of Government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the trafic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

These documents speak for themselves, and they settle the question of Mr. Everett's freesoilism. "Doth the Leopard change his spots, or the Ethiop his color?" If yea, then may we expect Edward Everett to change the current of his thoughts, and renounce, in age, the cherished principles of his early youth, and mature manhood.

Destruction of a Town—Appalling Scenes.

The Western papers bring the particulars of the destruction of the late town of Camanche, in Illinois, by the terrific tornado on the 4th inst. A correspondent of the Chicago Press, who visited the spot, says:

The tornado struck the town a little past 7 o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in ruins.—After it had passed, the town was all afloat with water; all that could, began running from place to place screaming at the top of their voices, calling for friends and for children. In every pile of rubbish, and from every demolished house, the groans of the dying and wounded were heard, and as the sound came from every part of the town, no one knew where to go first. The darkness occasioned by the black clouds, the air being filled with rubbish of every conceivable character, and the near approach of night, rendered the scene still more appalling, and such a wail of lamentation, sorrow, and woe, never went up from any place in the history of tornadoes, as did from this ruined and destroyed city. Nothing could be found to bind up the wounds of the suffering, no medicine were to be got, and the wails of the mother over her dead children, the anguish of a wife over the lifeless remains of a husband, the father over his slaughtered children, hunting in vain for his wife—all these were scenes that cannot possibly be described.

In one family all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed. We saw where a fence board had been forced clear through the side of a house, end ways, and hundreds of shingles had forced themselves clear through the clapboards of a house.

We visited the grave-yard, and saw twenty-eight graves side and side, all dug, waiting to receive the rough boxes containing the remains of the slaughtered people. The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm that is almost impossible to endure. The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent. Three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on to the Illinois shore beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeeded in crawling to a house where they were kindly cared for. They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together. In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm-house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

Horses and cattle are lying in every direction, killed from the effects of the storm. The buildings look as though they had all been torn in small fragments, scattered over the whole country, and feathers from the bedclothes line the ground, and then all had been over-swept with rushing waters. We went into one building where were fifteen bodies, some mangled in the most frightful manner, and only wrapped up in a sheet and put into a rough box, ready for burial.

From Sunday evening to Monday noon, one physician had visited ninety-one wounded, and set twenty-three broken limbs. We saw twenty-eight dead bodies, and there were eighty-two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number, twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and ten are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins, or were blown into the river and drowned. With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, every single building is either torn down, unroofed, or otherwise damaged.

A worse sight no human eye ever beheld, and the heart grows sick in seeing such a destruction of life and property. The town is entirely ruined, and we do not see how it can ever be rebuilt. There are whole blocks of lots that are vac

From the Southern Cultivator.

Black Tongue in Cattle, and a Remedy.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR—Seeing that you ask for information respecting the Black Tongue in Cattle—notwithstanding that I suppose the call has been responded to by many and abler pens than mine—yet I will give you my experience and my theory. My theory is, that it is not properly the Black Tongue, though it may with some propriety be so called. I think it a species of hydrophobia; the close observation of the disease, its symptoms, its progress, &c., till death relieves the suffering animal, will justify this opinion.

Cattle that are kept in good pastures, and well and plentifully watered, have never been known to be attacked with this disease; but out in the large prairies, where the grass has for some time been withered and dried to a crisp, where the ground is so hard that the heel of your iron shod boot can scarcely make an impression visible to close observation, where all the ponds and reservoirs of these great natural pastures are dried up, till the mud at the bottom is as hard as an Adobe Brick, where all the gulleys are dried, except a few deep holes, and the water is thickened to blackness with the dirty mud from the bottom—there it is that this dreadful disease reigns in all its terror.

Symptoms.—The cow will be seen apart from the herd; she does not pretend to eat; observe her in the evening, and she is at or near the same place the next morning, she is there yet, never pretending to eat; now offer her water and she is disgusted, she cannot bear the sight or smell of it, throw it on her and it almost maddens her; examine her mouth and throat, the jaws will be found hard to open, in fact they are particularly set; the mouth is highly feverish, the tongue somewhat swollen, and considerably blackened. This is next to the last stage, which I think useless to describe, because if it is let run farther than this, the case is almost hopeless.

My Remedy.—I take a very strong decoction of Poke Root, of this take near a pint, of common Whiskey half pint, have the animal thrown and hold the head in such a position that you can force the mixture into the throat, now drench—have prepared a composition, equal parts, ground pepper, gunpowder and salt, with a very little alum, finely pulverized, rub the tongue well over and under, rub as far as the roots of the tongue, all the inner side of the mouth—now repeat the drenching, previously adding two table spoonsful of laudanum; cut enough off the tail to make her bleed freely, and let her up. Within the space of an hour catch her, and by force cause her to drink a bucket of good clear water, and all is safe.

Washington, La., 1859 S. W. W.

The Japanese Gone North.

The Japanese left Washington on Friday morning without any display on their trip to Baltimore. A military guard, sufficient to prevent any annoyance from the curiosity of the crowd, was all the parade made. At their leaving the hotel, the Washington States says:

The attendants were the first to come forth, and as they moved through, the hand of each was seized in turn by those on either side, mostly children, who with their merry voices sung out a pleasant "good-bye," which was responded to in a courteous manner by their departing friends. When "Little Tommy" passed through, the scene was truly impressive. He of all the rest it seemed had, by his kindness of disposition and urbanity of manner, most endeared himself to all with whom he had had any intercourse, and especially the children, so that when he made his appearance on the steps every one near the spot pressed forward, in the hope of saluting him with a last shake of the hand. He was in this way detained some time, and not wishing to offend any by passing on and refusing to receive their salutations, he thought of an expedient which happily succeeded.—This was to move hurriedly on, assuring them as he went that "he would soon be back again." The instant he uttered these words the children all round commenced clapping their hands, exclaiming "Tommy's coming back again, ain't I glad," which seemed to greatly gratify them. He was thus allowed to get to the carriage without further detention.

The attendants having all been seated in four large coaches, the four Ambassadors were escorted by the Naval Commission to open barouches. Then came the officers of the Embassy, who were seated in carriages.—The dignified, yet pleasant, expression of the Ambassadors' countenances impressed all, and even the children, with respect for their high rank; and they were permitted to pass without any thoughtless or indecorous act or expression on the part of the former.

THE CENSUS.—The taking of the census throughout the United States, which occurs every ten years, commenced on Friday last, June 1st. The Wadesborough *Argus* of last week contains the following list of questions to be asked, furnished by the census Taker for that county. The object in their publication is to enable the heads of families throughout the country to prepare and have in readiness full and accurate statements of the different subjects to be enumerated, as the work is a large one and the time for its completion short:

What is the name, age, sex and color of each free person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1860, was in this family?

What is the profession, occupation, or trade of each free person over 15 years of age?

What is the value of your real estate?

What is the value of your personal estate?

What are the birthplaces of the different members of this family who are free?

How many were married in the year ending June 1st, 1860?

How many have attended school within the year?

How many over 20 years of age are unable to read and write?

How many are deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic?

What number of slaves do you own, with the age, sex and color of each?

How many of your slaves are deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic or fugitive from the State?

What is the number of your slave houses?

What are the names of those persons, white and black, who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in the family?

In what month and of what disease did they die?

What was the profession, occupation or trade of such deceased persons?

How many acres of improved land do you own?

How many unimproved?

What is the cash value of your farm and farming implements?

What is the number and value of your live stock, and what are the varieties of animals belonging to the farm?

State the different crops produced within the year ending June 1st, 1860, with quality and value of each.

FOWLER STILL IN NEW YORK.—The *Sunday Mercury* says: "Mr. Fowler neither took passage on board the Moses Taylor for Havana, nor has he at any time contemplated a future residence in Brazil. He is in the State of New York—almost daily in the city of New York; and, if we are correctly informed, he has not the remotest idea of availing himself of the 'uncomfortable advantages' incident to self-expatriation."

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—The following recipe has been handed the Fayetteville Observer, by a gentleman of as high standing as there is in Lincoln county, as an infallible cure for asthma. He had long suffered from that distressing complaint, when last December, hearing of this remedy, he tried it, and the happiest consequences follow'd. He has had no symptoms of the disease since, has continually increased in flesh, and is now in better condition than he has been for years. Here is the recipe: In any quantity—say a quart—of apple brandy, put as much common salt as will dissolve. When that is done, it is ready for use. Take three table spoonfuls per day—one just before each meal.

NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for the North East Circuit will be held at Rocky Point Church, on the 16th and 17th of June, being the third Saturday and Sunday.

CASWELL W. KING.

Rocky Point, N. C., May 22, 1860.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have consented to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy tc. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The best perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,

Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

A MOST INVALUABLE REMEDY.

This preparation which is purely vegetable will arrest and speedily cure the most inveterate cases of Scrofula, Stubborn Ulcers, Fever sores, Pimples, Mercural diseases, Liver complaint, loss of appetite, and other similar diseases.—In its operation it enters into the circulating fluids, passes through every part of the body, and assimilates itself with the different fibres, tissues and parts which comprise

"THE WONDERFUL MACHINE."

It harmonizes and unites with the *medicatrix naturæ* or life preserving principle, causes healthy secretions, invigorates the constitution, gives stamina to the debilitated frame, and soon restores the patient to sound and perfect health.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

June 14th 1860. 42-1w

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

June 16 and 17,.....North East.
" 23 and 24,.....Topsail.
July 1.....Wilmington, Front st. and 5th st.
" 7 and 8,.....Whiteville.
" 14 and 15,.....Onslow.
" 21 and 22,.....Smithville.
" 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The Public should be careful in purchasing these invaluable curatives. The genuine are known by the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," visible in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each box and pot. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

From the Family Journa..

Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy, and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian:*

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind, and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*," in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising colums of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

May 21st, 1860 220&39-1m

MARRIED.

Near Singletary's Lake on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Love Culbreth, Mr. JOHN AVERITT, Sr., to Miss EMILY, daughter of Evan Cain, Esq., of Bladen.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. F. H. Ivey, Mr. JAMES M. MOORE, of New Hanover, to Miss MARTHA R. SHIHON, daughter of R. P. Shihon of Wake.

In Sampson County, on the 7th inst., by E. C. Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN WATERS, of Wayne Co., to Miss NANCIE J. VANN, daughter of William Vann, Esq.

DIED.

Very suddenly, in Sampson county, on Thursday, the 31st ultimo, Col. GEORGE H. DAUGHTERY, in the 59th year of his age.

At Whistler, Ala., on Tuesday, 29th inst., BENJAMIN, youngest child of Henry and Julia Huggles, aged 16 months and 1 day.

Suddenly was this sweet Bud called from Earth to bloom in Heaven. Mother, weep not that death has made an Angel of thy babe.

At his residence, "Elysian Shades," in Robeson county, on the 14th ult., BURWELL BRITT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

In Robeson County, on the 8th ult., after a protracted and very painful illness, Miss MARY McCALLUM, in the 78th year of her age.

In Chatham county, near Gulf, on the 5th of May, 1860, Mrs. ANN PALMER, widow of Robert Palmer, deceased, in the 88th year of her age.

Near Harrisville, Montgomery County, Mrs. ANN THOMAS, consort of James G. Cotton, and daughter of George and Nancy Bruton, on the 27th of April 1860, in the 29th year of her age.

In New Hanover County, on 31st May, JAMES SHELDON, infant son of Isaac W. and Susan A. Grice, aged 5 months and 19 days.

At the residence of his son, John A. Bishop, in Dawson, Geo., June 5th, 1860, Mr. ROBERT BISHOP, formerly of Duplin County, North Carolina, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Very suddenly, at the residence of S. H. Bell's, in this County, on the 1st inst., PERCY WILLIAMS, infant son of S. H. and M. P. Bell, aged about four years.

On Friday evening, the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. Thomas Banting, in the county of Sampson, RICHARD D. CLINTON, youngest son of Gen. Richard Clinton, deceased, in the 82d year of his age.

Thus has passed away the name of a family which has ever been dear to the people of Sampson, and of whose merits let the records of their country speak.

In this town, on the morning of the 4th instant, Miss JULIA M. DAVIS, in the 32d year of her age.

In Washington, N. C., on Thursday, 31st May, JOHN LONG, Esq., in the 66th year of his age. Mr. L. was a native of Tyrrell Co., but had resided in Washington for 21 years, having been one of the oldest and most respected merchants.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's lot, on the 26th ult., a HORSE MULE, of medium size, about 3 years old, a light bay, partially shod, feet not remembered. His mouth has been injured by the bits.

A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking care of said Mule, or any information of him will be thankfully received. C. SHAW.

Beatty's Bridge, Bladen Co., June 14, 1860. 42-2t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 13TH, 1860.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the New Hanover Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in this place, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. BESTON, Sec'y.

June 14, 1860. 42-1t—243-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1860.

Eliza Millican,

vs.

William Millican, Evan Millican, Armlin Millican, Haynes Bright, Maria Millican, Anna Millican, and their husbands, whose names are unknown. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this cause, William Millican, Evan Millican, Armlin Millican, and Maria and Anna Millican, with their husbands, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in May, A. D., 1860.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

June 14th, 1860. [Pr. fee $5 62½] 42-6w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alex. Carter. The lot contains six acres of good garden soil and some fruit trees, good water, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

Also, a vacant lot near the Court House. Terms accommodating. L. H. ROBINSON.

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 8th, 1860. 42-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP AND UPON GOOD TERMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to settle his debts and go to Texas, wishes to sell his property in Bladen county, situated in Elizabethtown, and through this medium offers for sale the following described real and personal estate:

THREE HALF-ACRE LOTS, contiguous to each other, in the most desirable portion of the village, upon which, newly erected and well completed, a good cottage built Dwelling, a good Kitchen with two rooms and fire-places; Smoke House, with Pantry attached; Barn, with good Lot and Stables. The Grounds and Garden are in a high state of improvement, having been neatly and thoroughly prepared and laid off, and are planted in FRUITS of the following kinds:—Pears on the Quince, (some of them now in bearing—most of them will be next season,) twenty-seven choice varieties; Plums, eight choice varieties; Peaches, twelve choice varieties—grafted on the Plum; Apples, ten choice varieties; Cherries, four of the best varieties; besides ample Strawberry and Rasberry beds of good varieties, together with Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds and Gooseberry.

In addition, I will sell a good COOK, IRONER AND WASH WOMAN, two good Cows and Calves; all my household and kitchen Furniture, and my interest (one-third) in a lease of one hundred acres of land for twenty-five years to run, upon which is now growing two hundred and forty-three Grape Vines of the Scuppernong and Babston varieties, with room enough thereon for a thousand more. The Vineyard is in sight of the dwelling.

I desire to sell the whole of the above property in a lump. It will prove a desirable situation, particularly to an Attorney, to whom I will surrender my practice in Bladen, which now numbers over one hundred cases on the several dockets in that county. Address,

JOHN A. RICHARDSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., June 8th, 1860. 42-4t

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26th of July, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition in the College Course.....$70 00
Board and Tuition in the Preparatory Course.....60 00

This Institution has been in successful operation several years. The facilities here for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education are not surpassed by any similar institution in the State. For a Catalogue, apply at the Book store of Mr. George H. Kelley, or address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST.

June 4, 1860. 231-1m—41-2m*

FLOUR—FLOUR.

100 BBLS. Family, Super and Fine Flour. In store and for sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

June 13.

CHINA.

A New and Valuable Book.

FIVE YEARS IN CHINA, with some account of the Great Rebellion, and a description of St. Helena, by Rev. Chas. Taylor, M. D., of the S. C. Conference, formerly Missionary to China, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

June 13, 1860.

GRAIN CRADLES.

JUST opened and for sale by

June 12. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

GUNNY CLOTH AND ROPE.

25 BALES Gunny Cloth, (standard weight;)
100 coils best Jute Rope. In store.

June 13. W. H. McRARY & CO.

HAY.

IN STORE and for sale by

June 13. W. H. McRARY & CO.

VALISES—VALISES—BUGGY TRUNKS.

SOMETHING NEW—entirely new. Sold only by

June 13. BALDWIN.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S 2d vol. Life of Andrew Jackson;
Preston's 6 per cent. Interest Table;
Gerard's Adventures among Lyons;
The Original Species, by Darwin;
Frank Forrester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, 2v;
Short Stories, by Charles Dickens;
Dicken's complete works in 14 vols., cloth;
Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist, or Laugh and Grow Fat;
The Knight of Gwynne, paper, by Charles Lever;
Tom Burke, " " " "
Davenport Dunn, " " " "
Horace Templeton, " " " "
Harry Lorrequer, " " " "
Jack Hinton, " " " "
Countess and the Page, by Reynolds;
Old Put, or the Days of '76;
Waw-Nau-Gee, or the Massacre of Chicago;
Ralph Runnion, or the Outlaw's Doom;
The Brigand, or the Mountain Chief;
The Seven Brothers, Wyoming;
The Rebel Bride, a Revolutionary Romance;
The Flying Artyllerist;
Helper's Impending Crisis Dissected, by Judge Wolfe, of Virginia;
The Little Beauty, by Mrs. Grey, a new work.

June 12. GEO. H. KELLEY.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.

MYERS & MOORE, MYERS & MOORE, MYERS & MOORE.

June 13.

WE ARE

ALMOST DAILY receiving new styles Soft Felt Hats, French and American Manufacture, New and Novel Styles Just opened. All colors, shapes and qualities. One case Pocket Hats, Black and Brown.

The new style Opera Hat, Very fine and elegant; Zouave Hats, Black and Brown. Just added to our assortment.

Our present stock is unusually complete, and embraces every style, quality and color worn. We can suit every fancy and every head, from 6¾ to 7¾ size, at

MYERS & MOORE'S Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

June 13.

MARSEILLES COATS AND PANTS, FOR SUMMER, 1860. 1860. 1860.

LINEN COATS and PANTS:
Dress Suits; Business Suits;
Suspenders and Gloves; Half Hose and Suspenders;
Suspenders and Under Wear;
Pocket Handkerchiefs—variety of qualities;
Linen Collars—D'Joinville, Prince of Wales, Bisson, Bishop, &c.
Yoke Seam Shirts;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Leather Trunks; Ladies' Trunks,
Shopping Reticules; Turkish Morocco Reticules,
All prices, and all the new styles, at

38 BALDWIN'S, 38
Clothing and Furnishing House,
June 13. 38 Market st. 38

LIFE PRESERVING VESTS.

A TRIAL was made of the utility of these Vests at the Washington Navy Yard on yesterday, in the presence of a board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and a number of gentlemen assembled to witness the experiments.

Their capacity to bear heavy shocks and pressure was made manifest by two gentlemen, weighing respectively 190 and 198 pounds, placing their feet upon one and springing up and down without injuring it in the slightest degree.—The experiments were highly satisfactory, and clearly exhibited the great value of these "life-preservers."

Sold by O. S. BALDWIN,
Sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

June 13.

MR. GEO. A. KEEN,

OF our Northern Manufactory is now in Paris, attending to selections for Fall and Winter Trade. Also sending out any new and desirable styles for Gentlemens' wear, as they appear in the fashionable world.

The benefits to be derived from this arrangement are daily experienced by the patrons of our establishment, at

BALDWIN'S.

THE greatest variety of imported Gloves, at

BALDWIN'S.

NIGHT SHIRTS—Night Shirts. Call and supply yourselves, at BALDWIN'S.

June 12.

BALDWIN'S TRUNK EXPRESS

IS running at all hours of the day
Carrying Trunks to Depots,
Carrying Trunks to be shipped,
Carrying Trunks out for examination,
Carrying Trunks to all parts of the city—*free of charge.*

Ladies and Gentlemen may select from the largest variety in the State, at

38 BALDWIN'S, 38
38 BALDWIN'S, 38
38 BALDWIN'S, 38

June 12. Market st., above the Bookstore.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	12½	@	14½
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11¼
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superline	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60		00
5 tons and over, "	60		00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1		25
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	70	@	75
Oats	50	@	55
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Do. E. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50
N. River	1 30	@	1 40
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	27
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	2 80	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 00	@	4 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 25
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	38½	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	1 00	@	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½	@	11½
Shoulders	9½	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	25	@	50
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 50	@	2 50
Mutton	1 50	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	00	@	80
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4¾	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	12 00
Mill, prime	9 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	8 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	do. 00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 55
Flour	do. 00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@25 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00	@0 00 4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article during the week just ended. There has been a steady demand for both shipping and distilling purposes, and parcels have generally been taken on arrival at quotations below; some lots of virgin, however, have brought our highest quotation of last week, ($3,) but the bulk of the sales have been at $2 80. The receipts since our last have been rather better, and the sales foot up 4,697 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	450	$2 80	$2 60	1 60
Thursday	663	2 80 a 3 00	2 60	1 60
Friday	373	2 80	2 60	1 60
Saturday	461	2 80 a 3 00	2 60	1 60
Monday	2,085	2 80 a 3 00	2 60	1 60
Tuesday,	56	2 80	2 60	1 60
Wednesday	510	2 80	2 60	1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The advices received during the early part of the week tended to weaken the market here, and on Saturday the price declined half cent; since then it has ruled quiet but steady, and the transactions have been at 38½ cents per gallon for straight and 40 cents for extra lots. The week's sales foot up 1,777 bbls., as follows:

| | | | |

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ ctc. per quarter.

Action.

There can be no denying the fact that in our section, at least, the opponents of the Democratic party are more active than its friends—that they are more thoroughly organized, and that they take more active measures for the dissemination of their views and the success of their candidates. Their documents and campaign papers are scattered broadcast, and distributed in every nook and corner.

We call attention to these facts, not for the purpose of finding fault with the energy displayed by our opponents, although we think that energy is wrongly directed, but because we wish to arouse Democrats to a sense of their duty—to a consciousness of the necessity of a corresponding exertion on *their* part.

We would excite no idle alarms, neither would we feed any false hopes. We know precisely what estimate to place upon the bragging and jubilance of the Opposition organs and speakers. That, so far, is *gas*, but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that no party can afford to despise the competitor, or that the ascendancy of any party can only be retained by that vigilance, effort and organization, by which it was originally won. Now, *is* the Democratic party in this section as fully aroused as vigilant and as united as these circumstances of the case would appear to demand? We hardly think so.

Let us, then, after our County candidates shall have been placed in the field, which will be early next week, commence the canvass of this town and county earnestly and thoroughly upon the State issues now pending.—Let the printed document and the spoken word alike contribute their part to dispel the illusions and refute the sophistries upon which the advocates of the new hobby rely. With proper exertion a glorious triumph awaits us—without exertion, *no* party, however strong, can be regarded as secure.

Discussion.

Last evening a very respectable audience gathered in the Town Hall to listen to the discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Brown, on the question of *ad valorem*. For some reasons which we did not learn, the Hall did not open until half-past eight. Mr. Waddell, who led off, commenced his remarks some twenty minutes before nine and continued speaking until ten o'clock.

Mr. Waddell stated that this discussion was the result of mutual agreement between Mr. Brown and himself at their last previous meeting, by which agreement it was further understood that their remarks should be confined to the subject of *ad valorem* taxation.

We understood Mr. Waddell to characterize the present constitutional restriction upon the taxing power of the Legislature over negro property as "iniquitous" and "unjust." Mr. Waddell might well have paused for a moment and recurred to the memory of the great and good men who imposed that restriction, men like Gaston, Macon, Daniel, and others whose fame rests less upon their reputation for ability than for the reverence in which the purity of their characters is held. *They* did not impose this restriction without just cause, nor did *they* believe it to be "iniquitous." It has been reserved for the apostles of the new gospel of *Ad Valorem* to find all that out. Believe us, the men, who, in 1835, adopted the amendments to our present constitution, had good and satisfactory reasons for so doing.

Mr. Waddell contended that slave property did not pay its due proportion of the revenue of the State, although it received its full share of the benefits arising from the expenditure of that revenue. He contended that negro property was as much enhanced in value by the construction of the works for which our debt has been incurred and our taxes rendered necessary as any other class of property. Now, the fact is, that negro property has not been enhanced by these works at all. The rise in the value of negro property in North Carolina has come from without. The rise in the price of negroes elsewhere south of us, has always preceded and occasioned that here;—a negro is not, like real estate, dependent upon local causes. The labor market of the country is open for his employment.

Mr. Waddell contended that there was no value in the argument that the debt of the State, having been already contracted under one system and one understanding it would be unjust to make those who agreed to its being contracted under that system pay proportions for which they did not bargain. He said that legislatures constantly changed taxation and tax-bills, and why would this change be more unjust than the other changes. Mr. W., seemed to forget the distinction between a solemn constitutional guarantee and a mere legislative act which had no such guarantee or sanction.

But we have not time now to notice all Mr. Waddell's points, all of which were ingeniously made, while his delivery was clear and distinct.

Mr. Brown, on getting up to reply, remarked that it appeared strange indeed, that the gentlemen of the Opposition party who professed to be so anxious to have this specific amendment passed abolishing the constitutional provision by which negroes are taxed partly as persons and not simply as property, should not have recommended the mode of affecting such specific amendment provided in the constitution itself, rather than that of a Convention, the dangers of which he pointed out by reference to the Western Address, which took ground in favor of the white basis of representation, which would deliver the East, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the West, to be taxed just as much, and for all such purposes as the West might deem proper. Under no circumstances could they hope to get a Convention called. This proved their sincerity. (?)

Mr. Brown referred to Mr. Waddell's argument about negro owners being benefitted by Railroads, etc., contending that such argument was futile. He referred to the fact that the weight of taxation is already collected from the East, and that the inequality of burdens between that section and the West would be rendered still greater by the passage of this *ad valorem* amendment. He also showed that while the weight of taxes was paid at the East, the weight of expenditure was at the West, the responsibilities for works of internal improvement, present and prospective, West of Raleigh, were more than twice as great as they were for works East of that point.

It might be that the non-slaveholders exceeded the slaveholders in number, but it did not follow that no man was interested in the workings of this species of labor, save the actual owner of the slave. The merchant engaged in trading upon the products of slave-labor, the shipping merchant, the store keeper, the mechanic, all were interested in the permanency of a species of labor which lay at the base of our social pyramid and which contributed so largely to the prosperity of our commerce, to the credit of our currency and the improvement of our soil.

Mr. Brown thought it strange, indeed, that this great injustice never before impressed itself upon the sensitive minds of the leaders of the Opposition party;—that they had remained quiet for years;—waited until debts had been contracted and engagements made, and only now made up their minds to the agitation of this question, an agitation in reference to which the Raleigh *Register*, the organ of the Opposition party in this state had said:

"Abolitionists would make capital of the discussion which the *ad valorem proposition would excite*, and if they could do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State."—

And this of all others was the worst time that could have been selected.

Mr. Brown referred to the perfectly unanswerable figures and calculations of "A Tax Payer," copied into yesterday's *Journal* from the *Western Sentinel*. The exhibit of facts and figures therein made is awfully damaging to the cause of Mr. Pool and his friends. He then turned to Mr. Pool's own record to show how he had stood, not very much more than a year ago on this question.

The discussion was protracted until after eleven o'clock, being conducted with courtesy and good feeling on both sides. Mr. Waddell spoke clearly, distinctly and ingeniously, and Mr. Brown replied to his various points in a manner which gave satisfaction to his friends and his party. As he gained confidence in going along, his manner became animated and impressive.

We presume that both parties are satisfied with the result of the discussion.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

AN ERROR.—Mr. Waddell, in the course of his speech delivered in the Town Hall on Wednesday night, made an error, unintentional of course, in quoting the resolution of the Democratic State Convention in opposition to the so-called *ad valorem* scheme of the Opposition. That resolution declares it the duty of the Legislature so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as *practicable* on the different interests and classes of property in the different sections of the State. Mr. Waddell, in referring to this, substituted the word *possible* for *practicable*, an important difference. The object of the Democratic resolution is to equalize the *burdens* of taxation, and this cannot be done by any uniform, unbending *ad valorem*; and it further wishes this to be done with regard to what is practicable—that is, what is convenient and consistent with the interests of the State, to which a due regard should always be had.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—If this day, the anniversary of our National Independence, is to be celebrated here in any public manner, it is proper that atttention should be called to it in time, and there is indeed no time to be lost.

The question is—shall there or shall there not be any public celebration in this town on the Fourth day of July, 1860?

"Monstrous Corruption."

Under the above caption, there appears in the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 31st ult., what purports to be the testimony of David Webster, a Philadelphia lawyer, before the Covode investigating committee. The object, of course, is to cast obloquy on the Administration and the Democratic party. To that, as being the natural vocation of the *Observer*, we make no objection; but as the account given, copied, no doubt, from the report or correspondence of some Northern paper, is garbled and unfair, we give to-day the testimony in full, both of Mr. Webster and Judge Black, vouching for its perfect and unimpeachable accuracy.—When sifted, it will be found that this, like all the other charges against the President, have their main foundation in the mean souls of those by whom they are brought, endorsed or urged. The Covode investigation is benefitting the administration, and disappointing the hopes of its enemies.

Gov. Winslow, as a member of that Committee, deserves the thanks of the country for the vigilance and ability with which he sifts out the truth, and frustrates the schemes of the libellous, sectional majority.

☞ Mr. Frank I. Wilson, now a pretty regular correspondent of that *good Democratic paper* (?) the Raleigh *Register*, says that since the nomination of Governor Ellis, he sent, or had sent, two hundred copies of *his* address, to the town of Wilmington. That was all right. The more the better for anti-ad valorem. It is further said that Mr. Wilson assigned as a reason for sending these copies, the appearance of *something* in the *Journal*, but *what* or *when*, we don't know, neither do we care. That is all right, too—we have no objections, especially as there is some trunk-making carried on here, and even the Opposition have had too much sense to think of using the immortal *two hundred* addresses for any other purposes than lining these conveniences so necessary to the travelling public.—We err—one leading member of the Opposition did, to our own knowledge, commit his copy to the flames. The sooner they are all so served, the better for Mr. Wilson's reputation.

Catalogue of Wayne Female College, for the Collegiate Year 1859—'60, Goldsboro', N. C., Nathaniel S. Richardson, Printer, 1860.

We have before us the above, and are pleased to learn therefrom, that this excellent Institution, of which Rev. S. M. Frost is President, is in a highly flourishing condition, the number of students being 136.

The course of studies would appear to be thorough, the terms are moderate—the location is healthy, the social and moral tone of the community excellent, and the falicities for reaching Goldsboro' from any part of the country, are unsurpassed.

☞ We regret to notice the loss by fire which occurred this week to our enterprising cotemporary of the Newbern *Progress*, but admire the philosophy with which he bears his loss, and goes to work to repair damages. The publication of the *Progress* was not suspended for a day.

IRON FOR TARBORO' BRANCH.—The Norwegian Barque "Syttende Mai," from Bristol, Eng., arrived here last evening. She brings as her cargo 415 tons of iron for the Tarboro' Branch of the W. & W. R. R.

☞ John C. Heenan says he isn't married, and never was married, although several women claim him as their husband. John thinks the women aforesaid are humbugs and impostors, and no better than they ought to be; perhaps not quite as good.

☞ Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination of the approaching Baltimore Convention, has written a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

Superior Court.

Extra terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following Counties:-

Orange, 2nd Monday in June,			Judge Dick.
Iredell, 3d "	"	(2 w's)	" Heath.
Richmond, 4th "	"		" Saunders.
Robeson, 1st "	in July,		" "
Davidson, 1st "	"		" Osborne.
Henderson, 4th "	in June,		" Bailey.
Buncombe, 1st "	in July,		" "
McDowell, 3rd "	"		" Howard.
Cherokee, last Monday in August,			" Osborne.

Raleigh Press.

A DUEL IN GEORGIA.—SAVANNAH, June 6.—A duel was fought this morning at Screven's Ferry, by Dr. Wm. R. Holmes, of Waynesboro', and Mr. L. A. Nelms, of Warrenton. The weapons used were double-barreled shot guns, and the distance forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Nelms was seriously, but not fatally, wounded. Further proceedings were then suspended. Dr. Holmes received no injury.

The difficulty grew out of the proceedings of a portion of the citizens of Burke County, Georgia, in hanging in effigy the delegates to the Charleston Convention who did not secede with the rest of the Georgia delegation.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—*St. Louis*, June 4th.—The correspondent of the Republican reports numerous Indian outrages in various parts of Arizona. A train of twenty-four mules, laden with sugar from Sonora, was attacked by the Apaches and captured. Five persons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs stations, on the overland mail route, were stolen.

Fort Fillmore is garrisoned by only ten men, who are all on the sick list. The commanding officer was applied to for rations for volunteers, but refused to furnish them.

GEN. WALKER GONE TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—*New Orleans, June 6.*—Gen. Walker and a few others have gone to Central America.

Evidence before the Covode Investigating Committee.

FRIDAY, May 25th, 1860.

DAVID WEBSTER called and sworn.

By the Chairman:

Q—Where do you reside?

A—In Philadelphia.

Q—What have you been engaged in for the last few years?

A—I am a practising attorney, and latterly have been engaged as one of the commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania to revise the penal code of the State.

Q—Have you not received a letter from Judge Black, holding out some inducement to Col. Forney if he would change his course and support the Administration?

A—No sir; I never received any such letter.

Q—Had you conversations with Judge Black on the subject of Col Forney's course?

A—In consequence of a letter I received from Judge Black I came to Washington in December, 1857, and had an interview with him here in reference to Col. Forney.

Q—What took place at that interview, and what was the result of it?

A—A conversation took place between us, but I regard it in the light of a confidential communication, and would not like voluntarily to speak of it. I understand that Judge Black is absent from the city, otherwise I should have called upon him and endeavored to obtain his consent to my disclosing fully what passed. And I may remark that I do not think there was anything in that conversation that he would object to have stated.

Q—To what did the letter refer that you received from Judge Black before you had that interview with him?

A—I wrote to Judge Black making enquiries as to whether there had been any arrangement made for giving out the printing of the post-office blanks, and suggested that it was highly desirable that Col. Forney should receive that patronage from the government.

By Mr. Robinson:

Q—When did you write that letter to the Attorney

A—I can only tell from the date of his reply which was in December, 1857; it was about that time. His letter in reply to mine invited me to come to Washington, saying that no arrangement directly or indirectly had been made upon that subject. I have his letter in my pocket, and have no objection to reading that at all.

By the Chairman:

Q—Read the letter for our information.

The witness read the letter.

Q—You came on after receiving that letter?

A—Yes sir; I did.

Q—What conversation had you with Judge Black in regard to that matter of printing patronage?

A—I was a mutual friend of both parties, and I regarded that interview as confidential, and would not like voluntarily to disclose that conversation. I have reflected upon it, and thought that I would appeal to the Committee not to press the matter. I understand that Judge Black is absent now in the interior of Pennsylvania.

The Witness expressed a desire to see Judge Black before he answered the question.

Mr. Winslow moved that time be allowed him, which was not agreed to.

The Chairman then informed the witness that the Committee insisted upon an answer to the question.

The question was repeated to the witness as follows:

Q—What was the result of your interview with Judge Black? What was your conversation with him?

A—As the Committee insist upon it I will answer: Col. Forney started his paper in August, 1857, and sustained the policy of this Administration down to the time the difficulties arose in Kansas about the Oxford and McGee frauds, when he took sides with Gov. Walker upon that subject.—That was the occasion of the first difference between him and the Administration and its supporters in Philadelphia. His paper was very decided and emphatic upon that subject, and it occasioned a great deal of alarm as to the result it would produce if persevered in—that it was likely to create a difficulty between him and the Administration, and lead him into the support of opposition measures.

Down to that period Col. Forney had received no patronage from the Government except occasional advertisements from some of the Departments. And myself and others, being warm personal friends of Col. Forney, exerted ourselves to the utmost to put his paper upon a solid and prosperous footing. Of my own accord I wrote to Judge Black making enquiry respecting the distribution of the printing of the post Office blanks, and asked that it might be given to Col. Forney. As I before stated, his letter in reply to mine invited me to Washington to hold an interview with him. I came on here, and we had a long conversation upon the subject. He stated to me that it was evident that Col. Forney's course would ultimately land him with the opposition, unless it was stopped, and predicted that his bones would whiten on the shore of Black Republicanism along with the bones of Wilmot. He was very desirous indeed that Col. Forney should give some pledge in his newspaper that he meant to remain with the Democratic party. He said he wanted a paragraph no larger than the palm of my hand, in which Col. Forney should simply say that while this question had arisen and was a serious one, it was one, nevertheless, to be settled within the Democratic organization; that it was a fair subject for difference but not for opposition, and he would abide by the decision of the Democratic party upon that subject, as soon as that decision might become known. I asked him—"What then?" Well, he said he was disposed then to do whatever was in his power in aid of Col. Forney's paper. I asked what about the Post Office blanks. He said that Col. Forney, with this assurance, could have the printing of them. The contract was valued by Col. Forney's friends at about $80.000. I asked Judge Black what portion of the printing of the Post Office blanks would be given to him. He said the whole of it. I then remarked—"Well, now are you able in case this thing is accomplished to fulfil what you promise?" "Will there be no disappointment about it?" He gave me to understand that he of course would not hold such a conversation with me without it was in his power to fulfil all he did promise.

His views and mine upon the subject agreed exactly. I agreed that it was just such a question as he described it to be, a difference within the party.

By Mr. Robinson:

Q—That a man could hold either side of the question and still be a democrat?

A—Yes sir. I telegraphed from Washington to Col. Forney in Philadelphia, that I had a proposition that I thought he could honestly accept. I returned to Philadelphia and communicated to Col. Forney the result of my interview with Judge Black, and advised him to come out with such a pledge.

By the Chairman:

Q—State where you and Col. Forney met.

A—He met me at the depot in Philadelphia, and I communicated this to him first on my way up to my house in my carriage, and afterwards more fully at my residence. Mr. Henry S. Magraw was present at our interview. Col. Forney indignantly refused to comply with Judge Black's wishes, and was very emphatic in expressing his refusal. I cannot remember his precise language now. But I know this, that he directed me to write to Judge Black that it a life spent in the service of the Democratic party, and in the advocacy of Mr. Buchanan to public office was not a sufficient pledge of his continued adherence to the Democratic organization and its principles, then he had lived in vain, and that was the only answer he had to make to him.

I wrote to Judge Black accordingly; but added on my own responsibility that I would advise, notwithstanding Col. Forney's refusal, that the Administration should give him the printing of the post office blanks, believing that the possession of such a prize would lead to the very result that the Administration was desirous of accomplishing; that it was a thing that would work out its own good. I never received any answer to my letter. Col. Forney persevered in his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration, until, finally, the friends of the Administration in Philadelphia withdrew their support from his paper.

Q—Do you know of any other proposition made to Col. Forney?

A—Col. Forney once read to me a correspondence between himself and Mr. Buchanan.

Q—What proposition was contained it that?

A—Mr. Buchanan offered him for the last time the Liverpool Consulate, and mentioned what the salary would be, and that it would afford him a handsome support. And if my memory serves me right, added that other means of remuneration would likewise be obtained; but what the character of those means was to have been, I have now forgotten.

Q—Did it say that it would be raised up to a certain amount?

A—My impression now is, that there was an estimate made of what his income would be, if he went out there.

Q—Did he not say he would make it equal to $25,000 a year?

A—That I do not recollect.

Q—It stated that there would be other sources of income besides the consulate alone?

A—Yes sir.

By Mr. Robinson:

Q—What was the date of this letter?

A—It was just before Col. Forney started his newspaper.

Q—Before he had any difference with the Administration?

A—Yes sir, I regarded it as a very affectionate letter from Mr. Buchanan to Col. Forney.

By Mr. Winslow:

Q—Can you not recollect if there was not something said about his correspondence with newspapers and that in that way his income could be made up to a large amount?

A—Yes sir; you are right.

Q—Have you ever communicated this interview between Judge Black and yourself to anybody but Mr. Forney, or otherwise than in confidence?

A—I communicated it to Mr. Forney on my return to Philadelphia, in the presence of Mr. Henry S. Magraw, and latterly, having seen a statement in the papers that Mr. Baker, the Collector of our port, had testified before the Senate Committee that Col. Forney's opposition to the Administration was because of his not getting the printing of the Post Office blanks, I said that I knew that was not so, but that his opposition was in despite of that.

Q—I mean this interview with Judge Black?

A—I did speak of it to Col. Forney's friends, and I suppose he has spoken of it himself.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1860.

J. S. BLACK, recalled.

By Mr. WINSLOW—

Q—You have been furnished with a copy of Mr. David Webster's testimony?

A—Yes, sir.

[Mr. Webster's testimony was also read to the witness.]

Q—I will thank you to state to the committee, if you please, all you recollect of that matter.

A—The printing of the post office blanks was brought to my attention soon after I came into office, as a part of the patronage of the Government that might be bestowed as other patronage was bestowed. There were several—I do not know how many—applicants for it; and among others Mr. Forney—not then the proprietor of any newspaper—was also an applicant. But he intended at the time, I think, to establish a press. Mr. Forney's friends and he himself urged his claims very strongly. I do not know whether or not he wrote or spoke to the President or Postmaster General upon the subject; but he did write and speak to me very often. He enlisted my efforts and those of Mr. Cobb very earnestly in his favor. Mr. Baker also exerted himself.—He had other friends who were urgent about it; Mr. Webster was one of them. But I think that it was upon Mr. Cobb, and myself, that his chief reliance seemed to be placed, and we litterally did our best to secure the success of his application.

During the summer Mr. Forney often spoke impatiently and bitterly about the delay. Mr. Forney's appeals to me to get this printing for him were coupled with strong assertions that he was then true to the President; that he had always been true to him, and he asseverated strongly that he meant to be true in the future.

The President did not reply to Mr. Cobb's solicitations and mine, by saying whether he would or would not assent. I recollect now only two reasons that he gave for postponing a decision upon it. One was that Mr. Forney ought for his own interest to go abroad. Another was that he (the President) would leave the public printing in the condition he found it, until after the meeting of Congress. He did in fact not change it during the recess.

Towards the winter Mr. Forney having established a newspaper, was understood to be conducting it in such a manner as to expose him to the suspicion of personal hostility to the President, and an intention of going over to the other side. I began to be told constantly that Mr. Forney had become a bitter personal enemy of the President; that he was in his heart against the Democratic party, and would be openly on the opposition side very soon.

Things were just in that condition when Mr. Webster wrote me the following letter:

"PHILADA, Dec. 18, 1857.

MY DEAR JUDGE:

There is some little stir in town to-day created by a report that the Pennsylvanian has received the job of printing the Post Office blanks to the exclusion of Forney's paper. Now not to *follow out* such a marked and invidious discrimination "to its logical consequences," to quote language which is growing to be immensely popular with us, I am induced to bring this subject to your view, and to recur to a conversation which passed between us when you were last in our city. Your explanation of certain matters and conversations concerning this subject were coupled with an assurance that when the time and opportunity arrived, our good friend Forney should be taken care of. I am unwilling to believe that the Administration has allowed that opportunity to pass by with such a promise unredeemed, and I shall be rejoiced to get a line from you saying that the report which we have heard is unfounded.

Your friend, most truly,
(Signed) DAVID WEBSTER.

HON. J. S. BLACK,
Washington, D. C."

Not having time to discuss the subject with him in writing, I sent him a note requesting him to come over here; and he came. We had been for several years upon terms of confidential intimacy. He had behaved very well to me, and at my hand he had received nothing but good deeds and kind words. I spoke to him as freely as I would have spoken to anybody in the world. The conversation lasted, I should think, for three or four hours; a part of it in my house, and a part of it on the street. We spoke with little reserve of men and measures, public and private, past and future.

Among other things we talked about the printing of the Post Office blanks. Mr. Webster knew that Mr. Cobb and I had been very earnest in our efforts to get that printing for Mr. Forney; that we opposed everybody else but him; and that we had never, down to that time, ceased to make the effort in good faith. He said the Administration ought not to make a distinction between Democrats on account of a difference of opinion upon the Kansas question. I told him that we made no war upon anybody for a mere difference of opinion; but a fierce and unfair war had been made upon us for our opinions. I added that what stood in the way of Mr. Forney's application for patronage was, not his difference of opinion upon Kansas affairs; but he was believed to be personally hostile to the President on account of not getting what he expected, that in addition to that, it was suspected by many that he intended to take the first opportunity that presented itself, of going over to the other side. It was manifestly impossible, I said, for the Post Office Department to bestow favor and patronage upon a man who was engaged in defaming the Presidents personal character, or who was ready to join his political enemies. I told him that I would not ask anybody to humiliate himself by unsaying what he had said upon a public subject; that Mr. Forney had committed himself upon the Kansas question to an extent that rendered it impossible for him to get back.

Mr. Webster said he thought as I did, that a mere difference of opinion upon a public question was a thing which ought to be tolerated and settled inside of the party. As to the other two points, (malice against the President, and sympathy with the opposition,) he denied that they were true in point of fact. He admitted that Mr. Forney in private conversation—never in his paper—had said harsh things about the President; but he was an impulsive man and often expressed feelings that were transient: at the bottom of his heart he was really friendly to the President He derided the allegation that Forney would turn his political coat, as perfectly rediculous; Forney, he said, had been belied; he had no such intention.

I then expressed the opinion that if the facts were as Mr. Webster said, Mr. Forney might very readily place himself *rectus in curia*, by taking some occasion in his newspaper of expressing what his real sentiments were. He might say that the President, though not entertaining the same sentiments as he did upon certain public questions, was yet governed by honest motives; and in the same article if he chose, or in another, he might adjure all sympathy with the political enemies of the Democratic party. That would place him in what Mr. Webster said was his true attitude; and that was all I thought ought to be asked of anybody under such circumstances.

I do not know whether Mr. Webster expressed the opinion that Mr. Forney would or would not act upon this suggestion. But he said that he thought he ought to do so, for it was perfectly proper and right. He agreed with me that a man who is an applicant for patronage from an Administration could not expect to succeed if he allowed a suspicion of malice and treachery to stand without contradiction.

He asked me the question, "do you think he could succeed them?" I told him that I thought he could, that I knew no reason why he should not, any more than if these suspicions had never existed. He asked me what portion of that printing he could get. I answered that if he got any, he would be bound to get the whole of it, inasmuch as it had been settled after full consideration that there could be no division of it; that the job could not be divided up and given to different persons; that the order would have to be given (as it was subsequently given) to a single individual who would be responsible for the whole work, and who might make out of it whatever profit he could, according to law.

When I told him this, I distinctly said that I was speaking for no one but myself; that he knew very well the patronage was not in my gift; that I had no right to bestow it; that it belonged to the Postmaster General, who I took it for granted would act under the advice of the President. I cautioned him to remember that what I said was simply an expression of my opinion about the success of the application; and I had no power nor authority to make any promise. But I thought that if he acted on my suggestion he would have a claim upon the work, and might expect success. I directed him to make Mr. Forney understand before he did anything, that if he should fail I was not to be held responsible for the advice I had given, otherwise than for my error of judgment as to what he ought to do.

Mr. Webster went home; and some days afterwards, on the 24th of December, 1857, he addressed to me this letter:

"PHIL., Dec. 24, 1857.

"MY DEAR JUDGE:

"Forney's reply to your proposition is, 'that if twenty years' active service in the Democratic party, and in the interests of Mr. Buchanan, is no guarantee of his continued devotion to the great principles of our organization, then he has lived in vain. That he would consider himself humiliated if he had to make such a declaration in his paper *at the present time*, and on *mere expectation*.'

"This is, as you know, what I feared would be the character of his reply. If the pursuit of an object is a greater pleasure than its possession, I think the maxim must have one exception at least, and that is the public printing. For undoubtedly the *possession* of that *ensures* a greater amount of happiness and prosperity than an *uncertain* claim upon it is likely to confer.

Very truly,
Your friend,
(Signed,) DAVID WEBSTER.

Hon. J. S. BLACK,
Washington, D. C.

P. S. Things grow *worse* and *worse*. You cannot be too prompt in your remedial measures. D. W."

It will be seen that Mr. Webster is entirely mistaken about every part of this letter except the first sentence.—He thinks he has given the whole of Mr. Forney's answer; he has left out a most important part of what you perceive to be in quotation marks. He says that he added, of his own accord, certain expressions. Those expressions are not in the letter at all, and in place of them are others totally different. The underscoring of the words "*at the present time*," "*mere expectation*," "*possession*," "*ensures*," and "*uncertain*," is his own, and was manifestly intended to call my attention to the fact that Mr. Forney had no promise or pledge, and that he wanted to have one before he would express friendship for the President or the party. I understood these words very well, but as Mr. Webster says truly, I never replied.

Mr. Webster also says that Mr. Forney's friends valued the job he was applying for at $80,000. I never heard of any such valuation before. I think Mr. Forney himself knew the value of it as well as any other person. I know he was willing in the early part of the summer to take a portion of it, amounting to $8,000, but he was not willing to wait for it until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Webster is utterly mistaken in saying that I gave him a promise. I gave him none. Nor did I utter a word on the subject as coming from the President or the Postmaster General. Moreover, I did not mention the article which I thought Mr. Forney ought to publish as a consideration upon which he would receive the printing, but as a thing which he ought to do for the sake of the truth, and for the purpose of putting him right as an applicant for patronage.

I have no right to suppose that Mr. Webster would wilfully misstate a fact. Our relations have been those of close friendship and great confidence; and have never been disturbed by differences of opinion. I feel very sure that if he could have had an opportunity to compare his recollection with mine, or if he had seen his own letters before he testified, he never would have made such a statement as he did.

Mr. Winslow—It is due to Mr. Webster to say, that he desired to see you before he communicated this matter, but the Committee overruled him upon that, and compelled him to testify then.

The Witness—He is not the kind of man from whom I would fear foul play.

Mr. Winslow—He certainly had not that appearance here.

The Witness—It is very easy to see that a man might misrecollect a private conversation which lasted for hours, when he is called on to give it after the lapse of two or three years.

Mr. Webster says that Col. Forney indignantly refused to publish such an article as I suggested. I think this is also a mistake, because Mr. Webster told me when I met him some months afterwards, that Mr. Forney was entirely willing at first to do it, and would have done it but for the interference of Mr. Magraw who prevented it.

I have not undertaken to give the words of this conversation, but I have stated the substance (I believe with precision) upon every point referred to in Mr. Webster's testimony.

Mr. Winslow—You have said that you did not promise to Mr. Webster that Mr. Forney should have this printing upon the doing of this thing.

A—I have said that I not only did not make such a promise, but I distinctly cautioned Mr. Webster not to understand me in that way.

Q—It seems unnecessary to ask the question, but you will pardon me for asking it: Whether you had any authority from the President of the United States to make any promise or contract with Mr. Forney?

A—I had not, and I did not make any promise or contract with him either on the President's account or my own.

Q—Up to what period were you in correspondence with Mr. Forney?

A—I think I never received a letter from him after December, 1857.

Q—Do you know anything about a letter from the President of the United States to Col. Forney, offering him the Consulate to Liverpool?

A—I saw such a letter, but in whose hands I know not. I will not undertake to give its contents.

Q—Mr. Webster speaks of that letter as a kind and affectionate one; is that your recollection of its general tenor?

A—Kind, certainly, but whether it would warrant the term *affectionate*, I can't say.

Q—Was there any other in that letter inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, or the duties of the President and good government in any degree?

A—Certainly not in any letter that ever I saw from Mr. Buchanan.

Q—Were there any offers of money in that letter inconsistent with the station of the President?

A—No sir.

Q—Do you know anything about Mr. Forney's willingness to accept that place, or not?

A—He told me once that he would accept if Mrs. Forney was willing. She did not consent, and he declined it.

J. S. BLACK.

For the Journal.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 8th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Last week was a gala week here. Tuesday was Commencement day at the Wayne Female College, and although the weather was most unpropitious for it, yet despite its gloomy clouds and drenching rains, crowds were seen wending their way to the College. The old and young, the rich and poor, the gay and sad, all seemed to have an interest at stake.

The first two days were spent principally in examining the classes. The Examinations were well sustained; indeed I would have been disappointed had it not have been so, when we consider that the College is under the Presidency of Rev. S. M. Frost, aided by Prof. Whitaker and Prof. Adams, gentlemen in every way qualified to fill the responsible stations they occupy. They, too, are aided by a host of teachers, who use their intelligence, zeal and industry to aid in building up the interests of the Institution. The Literary Address was delivered on Thursday morning, in the Baptist Church, by Henry Mullins, Esq., of Fayetteville. The house was well filled, and the young gentleman acquitted himself most handsomely—his production good, his manner pleasant, and his style and delivery refined.—There were five young ladies graduated. The pieces of composition read by them showed that they possessed no ordinary degree of intelligence. The Salutatory and Valedictory were especially grand in conception, and delivered in an easy, graceful, and distinct manner. Well did the young ladies earn their diplomas—gracefully did they wear them. Long may they live to bless the world with their intelligence. To each of the graduates was presented a copy of the Holy Bible.

The Rev. R. G. Barrett presented them with some appropriate remarks. He spoke of the antiquity of the Bible, as a book of history, a book of poetry, an ornament for the parlor, a book for the closet, a book for every one to read, not only the *Priest*, but the *People* also; and urged upon them to make it the man of their counsel and the guide of General? their life.

The session was closed on Thursday evening with a concert. It would have done you good to have been there, to see the vast array of love and beauty. The room was crowded to overflowing. Through the courtesy of the President, I had a seat assigned me where I could note the proceedings with comparative ease. There were six young ladies contending for the gold medal; each played four pieces on the piano. A high degree of musical skill and talent was displayed. The race was a most spirited one. The prize was borne off in triumph by Miss Etta Wright. It is seldom I hear such playing as she did. Her easy, free, graceful touch, her self-possession, her fine manners, all added to her charms of musical accomplishment. She, I understand, is an orphan. Prof. Hauff, of Newbern, was judge. The whole concert gave entire satisfaction to the vast crowd assembled, and at its close the crowd seemed loath to part.—Much praise is due to Prof. Whitaker, as teacher of music. He is the very man for the place.

The most touching scene witnessed was that in which Miss Mollie Calraway, one of the teachers, was concerned. This young lady has been in the College since its organization.—She read, or at least tried to read, her farewell address to the scholars, President and friends of the institution. Her voice faltered, her heart seemed almost ready to break, tears filled her eyes as she bid a long, affectionate farewell. The entire assembly was moved by sympathy, and melted into tears.—The President was most deeply affected indeed. He said it was one of the most painful things of his life to have to part with one who always took such a deep interest in the prosperity of the scholars. She retires from her post in the institution with the prayers and hearty wishes of her numerous friends for her welfare.

I was much pleased with the large display of embroidery and fine needle work. I also observed several stands of beautiful artificial wax work, such as fruit, flowers, &c., all of which, together with several fine paintings, were done in the institution. Why send our daughters to the North to be educated, when we have so many fine colleges and institutions of learning in our midst? My motto is to educate them at home, and build up our own interests. The next session will commence on the 26th of July. May the institution continue to prosper and receive a large share of patronage.

Yours, &c., T. H. F.

Letter from Hon. Horatio Seymour Declining a Nomination for Freedom.

To the Editor of the Utica Daily Observer:

Although I have at all times objected to the use of my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the National ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the Press and individuals for the office of President and Vice President. While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a nomination for neither office, and I have requested the delegates from this Congressional disairict to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope to the results of that Convention. I feel assured that if any fit and patriotic man shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon public morality.

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

One of our master mechanics who was about leaving home the other day, said to his head apprentice;

"You must occupy my place while I am gone."

"Thank you, sir," replied the employee, "but I'd rather sleep with the boys."

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